

Unit 3: Substance Abuse Worksheet
Online Assignment (1H)
Due 6/10/2024 by 0800

Directions: Use Chapter 14 in the textbook to fill in the spaces provided. Place your completed assignment in the “Unit 3: Substance Abuse Online Assignment” Dropbox by 0800 on 6/10/2024.

In order to receive full credit (1H class time) for this assignment, it must be completed in its entirety by the due date/time assigned. Any assignment not completed in its entirety by the due date and time will result in missed class time and must be completed by the end of the semester to pass the course.

Drug	Symptoms of Use	Symptoms of Intoxication	Symptoms of Withdrawal
<p style="text-align: center;">CNS Depressants</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Examples:</p> <p>Sedatives, Tranquilizers, Anxiolytics, Hypnotics</p> <p>Barbiturates (Amobarbital, Pentobarbital, Secobarbital)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effects of sleeping and dreaming = vivid and extreme dreams - Respiratory Depression - Cardiovascular Effects = hypotension - Decrease in body temperature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slurred speech, incoordination, unsteady gait, nystagmus, impatient in attention or memory - Stupor and coma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - autonomic hyperactivity (e.g., sweating or pulse rate greater than 100) - increased hand tremor, nausea or vomiting - hallucinations, illusions, depersonalization - psychomotor agitation - anxiety - grand mal seizures - delirium
<p style="text-align: center;">CNS Stimulants</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Examples:</p> <p>Amphetamines (Dextroamphetamine, Methamphetamine)</p> <p>Synthetic stimulants, Nonamphetamine stimulants, cocaine, caffeine, nicotine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tremor, restlessness, anorexia, insomnia, agitation, and increased motor activity - Rise in body temperature. - Increase sexual urges in both men and women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - compulsive behavior, paranoia, hallucinations, and aggressive behavior - Cocaine intoxication produces an increase in myocardial demand for oxygen and increased heart rate. - maladaptive behavioral and psychological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - crashing = fatigue, cramps, depression, headaches, and nightmares. - dysphoria can be intense enough to result in increased risk for suicide - headache, fatigue, drowsiness, dysphoric mood, irritability, difficulty concentrating, flu-like symptoms, nausea, vomiting, and/or muscle pain and

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - changes euphoria or affective blunting; changes in sociability; hypervigilance; interpersonal sensitivity; anxiety, tension, or anger; stereotyped behaviors; or impaired judgment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stiffness from caffeine - nicotine = irritability, anger, anxiety, restlessness, increased appetite
<p align="center">Opioids</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Derivatives = Heroin, Oxycodone, Hydrocodone</p> <p>Synthetic opiate-like drugs = Methadone, Pentazocine, Meperidine, Tramadol</p> <p>Kratom, Codeine, Opium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - desensitize an individual to both psychological and physiological pain and induce a sense of euphoria. - Lethargy and indifference to the environment are common manifestations. - Central Nervous System Effects = euphoria, mood changes, and mental clouding - Pupillary constriction - decreased sexual function and diminished libido, and long-term use has been associated with erectile dysfunction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - initial euphoria followed by apathy, dysphoria, psychomotor agitation or retardation, and impaired judgment. - pupillary constriction (or dilation due to anoxia from severe overdose), drowsiness, slurred speech, and impairment in attention or memory - respiratory depression, coma, and death. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dysphoric mood, nausea or vomiting, muscle aches, lacrimation or rhinorrhea, pupillary dilation, piloerection, sweating, diarrhea, yawning, fever, and insomnia
<p align="center">Hallucinogens</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Naturally occurring =</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nausea, vomiting, pupil dilation, increased pulse, blood pressure, and temperature, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - anxiety or depression, fear of losing one's mind, paranoid ideation, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LSD does not cause withdrawal but tolerance for LSD and other hallucinogens develops quickly and

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<p>Mescaline, Psilocybin</p> <p>Synthetic Compounds = Dextromethorphan, Dimethyltryptamine, Phencyclidine</p> <p>Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)</p>	<p>mild dizziness, trembling, insomnia, sweating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heightened response to color, texture, sounds - Distortion of vision, fear of losing control, euphoria, bliss, serenity, peace 	<p>impaired judgment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perceptual changes occur while the individual is fully awake and alert and include intensification of perceptions, depersonalization, derealization, illusions, hallucinations, and synesthesias - Ecstasy can cause increased heart rate, blood pressure, and body temperature; dehydration; confusion; insomnia; and paranoia 	<p>to a high degree.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical addiction does not occur with PCP; however, psychological addiction characterized by craving for the drug has been reported in chronic users, as has the development of tolerance.
<p style="text-align: center;">Cannabinols</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>Cannabis = Marijuana, Harish</p> <p>Synthetic cannabinoids = NPS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cannabis ingestion induces tachycardia and orthostatic hypotension - Marijuana use can cause men to have a decrease in sperm count, motility, and structure, and women to have heavy menstrual cycles - impairment in judgment of time and distance, recent memory, and learning ability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impaired motor coordination, euphoria, anxiety, a sensation of slowed time, impaired judgment and memory, and social withdrawal. - Physical symptoms include conjunctival injection (red eyes), increased appetite, dry mouth, and tachycardia - Synthetic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Symptoms occur within a week following cessation of use such as; irritability, anger, aggression, nervousness, restlessness, anxiety, sleep difficulty, decreased appetite, depressed mood. - Physical symptoms = abdominal pain, tremors, sweating, fever, chills, or headache

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		cannabinoids, on the other hand, are associated with toxic reactions, toxic reactions, elevated blood pressure, reduced blood supply to the heart, kidney damage, and seizures, all of which may be life threatening;	
Inhalants Examples:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Drowsiness, incoordination and disinhibition- ototoxicity, encephalopathy, parkinsonism- coughing and wheezing to dyspnea, emphysema, and pneumonia.- Abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting may occur. A rash may be present around the individual's nose and mouth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dizziness, ataxia, euphoria, excitation, disinhibition, nystagmus, blurred vision, double vision, slurred speech, hypoactive reflexes, psychomotor retardation, lethargy, generalized muscle weakness, stupor or coma	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- restlessness, nausea and vomiting, runny nose and watery eyes, poor attention and concentration, and mood changes.